

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has arrived.

Mr. GREGG. Therefore, I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 988) to reform the Federal civil justice system.

Mr. GREGG. I now ask for the second reading, and I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. GREGG. The bill will remain at the desk to be read a second time following the next adjournment of the Senate.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1995

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 12:30 p.m. on Monday, March 13, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 1:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that, at the hour of 1:30 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 889, the supplemental appropriations bill; further, that at the hour of 4:30, the Senate begin 60 minutes of debate, equally divided between Senator KASSEBAUM and Senator KENNEDY; and that the vote occur on the motion to invoke cloture at 5:30 p.m. and the mandatory live quorum be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, for the information of my colleagues, under the previous order, there will be a cloture vote on the pending KASSEBAUM amendment at 5:30 on Monday. Senators should also be aware that further rollcall votes are expected during Monday's session of the Senate.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the official photograph of the U.S. Senate in session will be taken by the National Geographic Society on Tuesday, April 4, 1995, at 2:15 p.m. All Senators are now on notice to be on the floor at 2:15 on April 4 for the picture.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, following the remarks of Senator EXON, the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STRIKER REPLACEMENT

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, next week I will be introducing a bill with regard to striker replacement. This is the same bill that I have introduced previously in this body.

I discussed this possible compromise that would maybe put an end, hopefully, to the ongoing battle we have had now for many years in the U.S. Senate. I discussed this with the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction, Senator KASSEBAUM, earlier today. I understand we will be having a cloture vote on this matter on Monday.

I would simply say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of this issue that I think it is not good form, it is not good business, and it upsets the routine schedule of the Senate when matters of this nature, however important they are, and however timely they might be, should never, ever have been placed on the supplemental appropriations bill with regard to national defense that is before the body.

For the life of me, I do not understand why the managers of the bill or those in opposition did not simply make a point of order that it was legislation on an appropriations bill, which it clearly is. Had that point of order been made, I would hope that the matter would have fallen.

Let me say, Mr. President, that I have voted for and will continue to vote for some type of a striker replacement bill. What we have, of course, is the traditional battle: The old bulls of business on one side of the pasture, and the old bulls of organized labor on the other, glaring and pawing at the turf and snarling at each other across the pasture.

All too often we do not take into consideration, I think, what is in the interest of the United States of America as we go into the international arena, the international pasture today, and certainly into the new century that is almost here. We see the quarrelsome gestures and the rhetoric about how fair or unfair this is to different groups

of Americans, depending how they are postured on this particular matter.

Senator DOMENICI was on the floor earlier this week, and I spoke after he spoke with regard to the fall of the dollar and what caused that and how serious it is. I agreed with all of that.

I simply state once again that I think the matter of the fair treatment of laboring people who are organized in the United States of America is something that we should continue to address and not just simply continue with actions on the floor of the U.S. Senate that I believe, for all meaningful purposes, are designed to end the rights of organized labor and the rights of collective bargaining.

Some will say that is an overly harsh statement, but I think that is the reality of the situation. And I suppose that businesses today feel that with the advent of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives that they could sit back, take a sigh of relief and say it shall not pass with the revolution that took place last November.

That might well be. They may have their facts straight. Is not what I think should be a different and reasoned approach. Likewise, the organized labor should realize and recognize that the United States of America is now very much tied up, more so than they have ever been before, with the economies of the whole world. The new century that is about to come upon us, I suggest should best be recognized that we should be looking over the horizon, if we will, aside from the facts that we always have on measures of this nature.

The economy of the United States of America is tied more tightly to the international community—the whole globe—than it ever has been before. Many people, including this Senator, had thought that would probably be good for the United States of America. Maybe in the end it still might be.

Suffice it to say that when we are tied to the international community with trade agreements, trade treaties, NAFTA's, and GATT's, and all of these things, it is a small wonder that the dollar is not reacting well.

It is no small wonder, Mr. President, that there is nervousness in the international economic and fiscal community today, with the problems of the border with our neighbor to the south, just across the border in Mexico, and certainly the Mexico bailout proposition—call it what you will. Whether it is necessary or whether it is not, whether it is good or whether it is bad simply proves the point that I am making, that the United States of America is tied into the economic structure of the world more so than it ever has been before.

When we are doing these kinds of things, we should not be, therefore, particularly surprised when we see different things happening in different parts of the world and investors in different countries of the world moving